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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/576,677	04/21/2006	Masahiro Yamazaki	NISHI.0003	4101
7590 01/14/2009				
Stanley P. Fisher REED SMITH LLP Suite 1400 3110 Fairview Park Drive Falls Church, VA 22042			EXAMINER AHMED, SHEEBA	
			ART UNIT 1794	PAPER NUMBER
			MAIL DATE 01/14/2009	DELIVERY MODE PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/576,677

Applicant(s)

YAMAZAKI ET AL.

Examiner

SHEEBA AHMED

Art Unit

1794

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 19 September 2008.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 5-7, and 9-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 20 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 5-7 and 9-19 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☒ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☒ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/S5108)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 11/12/08.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application.
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. Claims 1, 7, 9, and 20 have been amended in the above-identified application. Claims 2-4 and 8 are cancelled. Claims 1, 5-7, and 9-20 are pending.

Claim Objections

2. Claim 20 is objected to under 37 CFR 1.75(c) as being in improper form because any dependent claim which refers to more than one other claim ("multiple dependent claim ") shall refer to such other claims in the alternative only.. See MPEP § 608.01(n). Accordingly, the claim 20 is not being further treated on the merits.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

3. Claims 1, 5-7, 10-16, 18, and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Obha et al. (US 6,605,344).

Obha et al. disclose a gas-barrier film which is produced through applying a layer containing a metallic compound to a surface of a processed-polymer layer produced from a mixture of a polyalcohol and at least one poly(meth)acrylic polymer. The gas-

barrier film exhibits excellent gas-barrier properties (see Abstract). There is also provided a gas-barrier film wherein the surface of the polymer layer to which the metallic-compound-containing layer is not applied is fixed onto a surface of a substrate. There is also provided a gas-barrier film wherein at least the polymer layer is subjected to heat treatment. There is also provided a gas-barrier film wherein the metallic compound is at least one species selected from the group consisting of magnesium oxide, calcium oxide, zinc oxide, magnesium hydroxide, calcium hydroxide, and zinc hydroxide. There is also provided a gas-barrier film wherein the metallic-compound-containing layer is produced from a mixture of the metallic compound and a resin.

In the disclosed film, a metallic-compound-containing layer is applied to the surface of a polymer layer formed from a mixture of a poly(meth)acrylic acid polymer and a polyalcohol, a metal invades the polymer layer from the metallic-compound-containing layer. The invasion of a metal can be confirmed by means of energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDX). The existence ratio in the polymer layer (the number of counting of metallic atoms/the number of counting of oxygen atoms) is 0.1-20 at a position 0.1 micron deep in a polymer layer from the interface between the polymer layer and a layer containing a metallic compound solely or a layer of a mixture of metallic compound and resin.

The term "poly(meth)acrylic acid polymer" refers to acrylic acid polymers or methacrylic acid polymers containing two or more carboxyl groups, and to carboxylic acid polymers or partially neutralized carboxylic polymers. Specific examples of

poly(meth)acrylic acids include a polyacrylic acid, a polymethacrylic acid, a copolymer of acrylic acid and methacrylic acid, and a mixture of two or more species thereof.

When a polymer layer is subjected to heat treatment for imparting water resistance and further enhanced gas-barrier properties to the product, in order to moderate the conditions of the treatment, a water-soluble metallic salt of inorganic or organic acid may appropriately be added to an aqueous solution of a mixture of the above polymers during preparation of the solution. A metal of the salt may be an alkali metal such as lithium, sodium, or potassium. Specific examples of metallic salts of inorganic or organic acid include lithium chloride, sodium chloride, potassium chloride, sodium bromide, sodium phosphite (sodium hypophosphite), disodium hydrogenphosphite, disodium phosphate, sodium ascorbate, sodium acetate, sodium benzoate, and sodium hyposulfite. A phosphine acid metallic salt (hypophosphorous acid metallic salt) which is at least one species selected from among phosphine acid metallic salts (hypophosphorous acid metallic salts) such as sodium phosphite (sodium hypophosphite) and calcium phosphite (calcium hypophosphite) is preferable. The amount of a metallic salt of inorganic or organic acid which is added is preferably 0.1-40 parts by weight on the basis of the solid content of a solution of a mixture of the polymers, more preferably 1-30 parts by weight.

A layer constituted solely by a metallic compound or a layer of a mixture of metallic compound and resin, serving as a metallic-compound-containing layer, is applied to the surface of a polymer layer which is fixed onto a substrate. Preferred examples of metals constituting a metallic compound include alkali metals such as

lithium, sodium, calcium, rubidium, and cesium; alkaline earth metals such as beryllium, magnesium, calcium, strontium, and barium; and transition metals having an oxidation number of +2 such as zinc. Examples of metallic compounds which may be employed include metallic elements; inorganic salts such as oxides, hydroxides, halides, and carbonates; organic salts such as carboxylates and sulfonates; and polyacid salts such as poly(meth)acrylates. Of these, oxides, hydroxides, or carbonates of alkaline earth metal or transition metal having an oxidation number of +2 are preferable. More preferably, in consideration of handling and adhesion to a polymer layer, there is employed at least one metallic compound which is selected from among magnesium oxide, calcium oxide, magnesium hydroxide, calcium hydroxide, zinc oxide, zinc hydroxide, magnesium carbonate, and calcium carbonate. The method for application of a metallic-compound-containing layer is not particularly limited, so long as the layer is adjacent to a polymer layer (See Col. 2, lines 19-36; Col. 3, lines 27-37; Col. 7, lines 2-40; and Col. 10, lines 43-50).

With regards to the property limitations, the Examiner takes the position that the peak ratio as determined by IR absorption spectrum, the elemental mole number ratio, the chemical equivalent of the metal compound, and the oxygen transmission rate as claimed must be identical in the gas barrier film disclosed in the above reference given that the structure and the chemical composition of the film as claimed and as disclosed in the reference is identical. Furthermore, the structure disclosed by Obha et al. inherently results in the claimed gradient of the metal concentration in the polymer

layer. All limitation of claims 1, 5-7, 10-16, 18, and 19 are either inherent or disclosed in the above reference.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 9 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Obha et al. (US 6,605,344).

Obha et al., as discussed above, do not disclose the thickness of each layer and do not state that there can be multiple polymer and metal containing layers.

However, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to optimize the thickness of each layer given that the amount of the metal in the polymer layer can be controlled by the controlling the thickness of each layer. Furthermore, with regards to the additional layers, the Applicants are reminded that mere duplication of parts has no patentable significance unless a new and unexpected result is produced.

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments filed September 19, 2008 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicants traverse the rejection of claims 1-2, 5-7, 10-16 and 18-20 under 35 U.S.C. §102 (b) as being anticipated by Obha et al. (US

6,504,344), and the rejection of claims 3-4, 8-9, 17 and 20 under 35 U.S.C. §103 (a) as being unpatentable over Obha '344 and submit that as now recited, claim 1, has a layer structure that a polyvalent metal compound-containing layer (B) adjoins one side or both sides of a polymer layer (A), the polymer layer (A) containing a carboxyl group-containing polymer as one and only polymer element making up the polymer layer (A) and that Ohba fails to teach or suggest such "a polymer layer (A) containing a carboxyl group-containing polymer as one and only one polymer element making up the polymer layer (A)" as in the present invention.

However, the Examiner would like to point out that the claim language as now recited that "the polymer layer (A) containing a carboxyl group-containing polymer as one and only one polymer element making up the polymer layer (A), and the carboxyl group-containing polymer containing a polyvalent metal salt" is still open-ended (given the use of "containing" rather than "consisting of" and is in fact awkward. In other words, it is unclear whether the Applicants wish to recite that "the polymer layer (A) consist of a carboxyl group-containing polymer and a polyvalent metal salt" or not.

Applicants further argue that contrary to the Examiner's assertion (p. 5, last paragraph of the outstanding Office Action) that the peak ratio recited in claim 1 was inherent in Ohba, Applicants respectfully contend that the peak ratio recited in claim 1, the specified concentration gradient structure as recited in (i) or (ii) of claim 1, and the relevant "unexpected results" recited in the dependent claims are all achieved only by the present invention, but not by Ohba. Furthermore, a Declaration under 37 C.F.R. §1.132 has been provided for the Examiner's consideration.

However, the Declaration under 37 C.F.R. §1.132 is ineffective in overcoming the rejections of record given that Declarations in which conclusions are set forth without establishing a nexus between those conclusions and the supporting evidence, or which merely express opinions, are of limited probative value with regard to rebutting a prima facie case. Furthermore, evidence of secondary considerations, such as unexpected results or commercial success, is irrelevant to 35 U.S.C. 102 rejections and thus cannot overcome a rejection so based.

Hence, the above rejections are maintained. The Examiner recommends amending the language of the independent claims to conclusively recite "a polymer layer (A) consisting of a carboxyl group-containing polymer and a polyvalent metal salt" and thus overcome the art rejections of record.

Conclusion

6. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to SHEEBA AHMED whose telephone number is (571)272-1504. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 8am to 4:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Rena Dye can be reached on (571)272-3186. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Sheeba Ahmed/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1794